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54 The crystalline anhydrous form of (3S-(3 alpha(z),4 beta))-3-(((2-amino-4-thiazolyl)(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)-imino)-acetyl)-amino)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, method for its preparation, mixture and pharmaceutical composition containing it.

57 The crystalline anhydrous form of [3S-[3alpha(Z),4beta]]-3-(((2-amino-4-thiazolyl)((1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino)acetyl)amino)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid is prepared.

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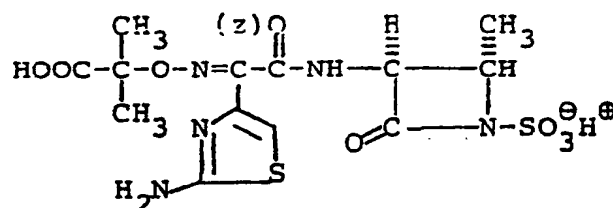
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"The Crystalline, Anhydrous Form of /3S-/3α(Z),48/-  
3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) /1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) -  
imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic  
acid, Method for its Preparation, Mixture and Pharma-  
ceutical Composition containing it"

5

In Belgian Patent 887428 issued August 6, 1981  
 there is described a method for preparing the new  
 antibacterial agent, [3S-[3α(Z),48]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-  
 thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) imino]acetyl]  
 amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, having  
 the formula

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The compound so obtained is in the form of hydrated  
 crystals, which are relatively unstable.

This invention is directed to the discovery that [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid can be obtained in a relatively stable, crystalline, anhydrous form by recrystallizing the hydrated crystalline form of the compound from an anhydrous organic solvent. The resulting product is crystalline, anhydrous and substantially non-hygroscopic and has a stability greater than that of the starting material from which it is made.

When [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid is prepared as described in Belgian Patent 887428 as shown in Preparation A below, the product is obtained in the form of hydrated crystals, which have been designated as the  $\alpha$ -form. This  $\alpha$ -form of the product is relatively unstable.

It has now been found that if this  $\alpha$ -form is recrystallized from an anhydrous organic solvent, a new crystalline form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-acetidinesulfonic acid, which has been designated as the  $\beta$ -form, is obtained. The  $\beta$ -form is anhydrous, substantially non-hygroscopic and more stable than the  $\alpha$ -form, as shown in Table 1 below.

Although the  $\beta$ -form of the compound can be prepared simply by dissolving the  $\alpha$ -form in an anhydrous organic solvent, such as an alkanol (e.g., methanol and ethanol), it is preferable that the  $\alpha$ -form is first converted to a salt, as by treating the  $\alpha$ -form of the acid with an amine, such as a tri(lower alkyl)-amine (e.g., triethylamine), in an anhydrous organic solvent and then precipitated therefrom in the  $\beta$ -form by reacting with an acid, such as a mineral acid (e.g., hydrochloric acid). Alternatively the  $\alpha$ -form of the acid can be converted to a silyl derivative, as by treating the  $\alpha$ -form of the acid with a silylating agent, such as bis-trimethylsilylacetamide, monotrimethylsilylacetamide, bis-trimethylsilyl urea and monotrimethylsilyltrifluoroacetamide, in an aprotic organic solvent and then precipitated therefrom in the  $\beta$ -form by dilution of the solution with ethanol to hydrolyze the silyl derivative.

The  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid can be prepared as described in the following Preparation A, in which all temperatures are in Centigrade:

Preparation A

$\alpha$ -Form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-Amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic Acid

A) N-Benzoyloxy-t-boc-threonine amide

A solution of 8.76 g of t-boc-threonine and the free amine from 6.4 g of O-benzylhydroxylamine HCl (ethyl acetate-sodium bicarbonate liberation) in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran is treated with 6.12 g

of N-hydroxybenzotriazole and 8.24 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran.

The mixture is stirred under nitrogen for 26 hours, filtered, and evaporated in vacuo.

- 5 The residue is chromatographed on a 300 g silica gel column (elution with chloroform and chloroform-ethyl acetate (3:1)) yielding 7.2 g of compound. Crystallization from ether-hexane gives 4.18 g of the title compound.

10

B) (3S-trans)-N-Benzylloxy-3-t-butoxycarbonylamino-4-methylazetidinone

- 15 A solution of 12.67 g of N-benzylloxy-t-boc-threonine amide, 11.5 g of triphenylphosphine, and 6.23 ml of diethylazodicarboxylate in 380 ml of tetrahydrofuran is stirred under nitrogen for about 16 hours. The solution is evaporated and chromatographed on a 900 gram silica gel column. Elution with chloroform-ethyl acetate (3:1) gives 13.69 g of compound that crystallizes from ether-hexane to yield 9.18 g of the title compound.
- 20

25 C) (3S-trans)-3-t-Butoxycarbonylamino-1-hydroxy-4-methylazetidinone

- 30 A solution of 9.18 g of (3S-trans)-N-benzylloxy-3-t-butoxycarbonylamino-4-methylazetidinone in 300 ml of 95% ethanol is stirred in an atmosphere of hydrogen with 1.85 g of 10% palladium on charcoal. After 141 minutes the slurry is filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue is recrystallized from ether-hexane to yield 5.12 g of the title compound.

D) (3S-trans)-3-t-Butoxycarbonylamino-4-methyl-azetidinone

5 A solution of 4.98 of (3S-trans)-3-t-butoxy-carbonylamino-1-hydroxy-4-methylazetidinone in 200 ml of methanol is treated with 132 ml of 4.5 M ammonium acetate and then 66 ml of 1.5 M titanium trichloride and stirred for 4.5 hours. The aqueous solution is diluted with an equal volume of 8% sodium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate to give 10 3.48 g of crude product. Recrystallization from ether-hexane yields 3.3 g of the title compound.

E) (3S-trans)-3-Benzylloxycarbonylamino-4-methyl-azetidinone

15 A solution of 3.3 g of (3S-trans)-3-t-butoxy-carbonylamino-4-methylazetidinone in 10 ml each of dichloromethane and anisole is cooled to 0°C and 112 ml of trifluoroacetic acid is added. The solution is stirred for 90 minutes and evaporated 20 in vacuo (benzene added and evaporated three times). The residue is dissolved in 70 ml of acetone and the solution is adjusted to pH 7 with 5% sodium bicarbonate solution. A total of 5.33 g of benzyl chloroformate is added over 1 hour at pH 6.5-7.5. 25 The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at pH 7, diluted with 100 ml of saturated salt, and extracted with ethyl acetate (three 400 ml portions). The residue obtained by evaporation is chromatographed on a 1 liter silica gel column. Elution with 30 chloroform-ethyl acetate (4:1) gives 2.19 g of compound. Crystallization from ether-hexane yields 1.125 g of the title compound.

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F) (3S-trans)-4-Methyl-2-oxo-3-[[phenylmethoxy]-carbonyl]amino]-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, tetrabutylammonium salt

5 A solution of 600 mg of (3S-trans)-3-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4-methylazetidinone in 2 ml of dimethylformamide is cooled to 0°C and 4 ml of 0.8 M sulfur trioxide in dimethylformamide is added. The solution is stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 1 hour and poured into 80 ml  
10 of cold 0.5 M monobasic potassium phosphate (adjusted to pH 5.5). The solution is extracted with three 50 ml portions of methylene chloride (discarded) and 868 mg of tetrabutylammonium bisulfate is added. The resulting solution is  
15 extracted with four 75 ml portions of methylene chloride. The combined organic layer is washed with 8% aqueous sodium chloride, dried, and evaporated in vacuo yielding 1.54 g of the title compound.

20

G) [3S-[3 $\alpha$  (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[2-Amino-4-thiazolyl]-[(1-diphenylmethoxycarbonyl-1-methylethoxy)imino]-acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, potassium salt

25

A solution of 1.54 g of (3S-trans)-4-methyl-2-oxo-3-[[phenylmethoxy]carbonyl]amino]-1-azetidine-sulfonic acid, tetrabutylammonium salt in 45 ml of dimethylformamide is stirred in an atmosphere of hydrogen with 800 mg of 10% palladium on  
30 charcoal for 2 hours. The catalyst is filtered and the filtrate stirred for about 16 hours with

1.24 g. of (Z)-2-amino- $\alpha$ -[(1-diphenylmethoxycarbonyl-1-methylethoxy)imino]-4-thiazoleacetic acid, 0.4 g of N-hydroxybenzotriazole, and 580 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The slurry is evaporated  
5 in vacuo and the residue is triturated with 20 ml of acetone and filtered. The filtrate (plus 2 ml of washings) is treated with 868 mg of potassium perfluorobutanesulfonate in 3 ml of acetone. Dilution with 75 ml of ether gives a  
10 solid that is isolated by decantation of the mother liquor, trituration with ether, and filtration to give 0.91 g of the title compound. The mother liquor is diluted with a further 100 ml of ether to give a second crop, 0.45 g, of the title compound.

15 H) [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4B]]-3-[[[(2-Amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]-acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, dipotassium salt

20 A slurry of 140 mg of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4B]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-diphenylmethoxycarbonyl-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, potassium salt (first crop) in 0.5 ml of anisole is stirred at -12°C  
25 under nitrogen and 2.5 ml of cold (-10°C) trifluoroacetic acid is added. After 10 minutes, 10 ml of ether and 5 ml of hexane are added and the resulting slurry is stirred for 5 minutes at -12°C, and allowed to warm to room temperature. The solid is isolated  
30 by centrifugation and washed twice with ether. A solution of this solid in 5 ml of cold water is



immediately adjusted to pH 5.5 with 0.4 N potassium hydroxide and then applied to an 80 ml HP-20AG column. Elution with water gives 72 mg of the title compound in fractions (10 ml) 7-11 after evaporation

5 (acetonitrile added and evaporated three times) and trituration with ether. Analysis calc'd for  $C_{13}H_{15}N_5O_8S_2K_2$ : C, 30.51; H, 2.95; N, 13.69; S, 12.53; K, 15.28

10 Found: C, 29.63; H, 3.20; N, 12.96; S, 11.94; K, 12.78

The remaining 1.22 g of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-  
[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-diphenylmethoxycarbonyl-  
1-methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-  
1-azetidinesulfonic acid, potassium salt (crops 1 and  
15 2) are treated as above (4.2 ml anisole, 16 ml of trifluoroacetic acid, 13 minutes at -15°C).

Chromatography on a 300 ml HP-20AG column gives 69.4 mg of the title compound in fractions (60 ml) 6-9 after treatment as above.

20

I)  $\alpha$ -Form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl)-  
[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-4-  
methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid

25 [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-Amino-4-thiazolyl)-  
[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-  
4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, dipotassium salt (87.3 mg) is dissolved in 1.38 ml of water, cooled to 0°C, treated with 0.34 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid and the resulting crystals separated  
30 by centrifugation. The wet solid is dissolved in methanol, filtered, concentrated to about 0.5 ml and mixed with 1 ml of water, giving 55.9 mg of the title compound.

The preparation of the  $\beta$ -form from the  $\alpha$ -form can be accomplished by any one of the procedures set forth in the following Examples, in which all temperatures are in Centigrade:

5

Example 1

10

$\beta$ -Form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-Amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic Acid

15

A sample of 1.73g of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid is recrystallized from 40ml of methanol-water (1:1). The resulting purified  $\alpha$ -form is filtered, washed with dichloromethane and acetone, and air dried. The solid is redissolved in methanol (20ml - slight heating). Crystallization occurs and is completed at -20° for 4 days. The solid is filtered and washed with dichloromethane to give about 1.18g of  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid (verified by differential scanning calorimetry).

20

25

Example 2

5 A slurry of 403mg of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),  
4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-  
methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-  
10 1-azetidinesulfonic acid in 8ml of acetonitrile is  
treated with 0.75ml of bis-trimethylsilylacetamide  
at 45° to give a clear solution. This solution is  
added to 16ml of absolute ethanol, seeded with the  
15  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl)  
[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-4-  
methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid, and stirred  
for 150 minutes. The resulting solid is filtered,  
washed with ethanol, and dried in vacuo overnight  
to give about 100mg of the  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),  
4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-  
methylethoxy) imino] acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-  
1-azetidinesulfonic acid (verified by X-ray powder  
diffraction).

Example 3

5 A slurry of 1.742g of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid (14% H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.00345 mole) in 20ml of absolute ethanol is stirred at room temperature and 0.557ml (0.004 mole) of triethylamine added. After 10 minutes a clear solution forms. Addition of 0.476ml of 8.4N ethanolic HCl, followed by seeding the solution with the  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid produces a slurry. This is stirred for 90 minutes. 15 filtered, and air dried to give about 1.416g (94%) of the  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid (verified by differential scanning calorimetry). 20

Example 4

25 A sample of 10 g of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid is slowly added to 100 ml of absolute methanol at 55°. Dissolution, cooling and crystallization occur simultaneously. The solid is filtered and air dried to give about 8 g of  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z), 4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]- 30

amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid  
(verified by differential scanning calorimetry).

#### Example 5

5           A sample of 50 g of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),  
4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-  
methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-  
1-azetidinesulfonic acid is recrystallized from  
670 ml of methanol-water (7:1). The resulting  
10       purified  $\alpha$ -form is filtered and the wet cake added  
to absolute ethanol at 50° with manual glass  
rod stirring. The suspension is cooled to room  
temperature and the solid is filtered and air  
dried to give about 37 g of  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),  
15       4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-  
methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-  
1-azetidinesulfonic acid (verified by X-ray powder  
diffraction).

#### Example 6

20           To 40 ml of ethanol, preheated to 60° is  
added 4.9 g of the  $\alpha$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-  
[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)-  
imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidine-  
25       sulfonic acid (9% H<sub>2</sub>O). The  $\alpha$ -form dissolves  
momentarily, then recrystallizes spontaneously as  
the  $\beta$ -form. The hot mixture is cooled to 20° to 25°,  
stirred for one hour and filtered. The crystals  
are dried to give about 4.0 g of the  $\beta$ -form of  
30       [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-  
1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-  
azetidinesulfonic acid (verified by X-ray powder  
diffraction and differential scanning calorimetry).

The  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (2),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid can be characterized as a stable, dense, anhydrous, crystalline, nonhygroscopic granular powder, exhibiting characteristic X-ray powder diffraction curves that distinguish it from the  $\alpha$ -form. Thus, the curves of the  $\alpha$ -form typically show a drifting baseline, broader and less intense peaks than the straight baseline, sharper and more intense peaks typical of curves of the  $\beta$ -form. The following is a listing of interplane distances ('d') versus intensity (I) of the alpha and beta forms, the intensity being expressed as % of full scale (F.S.), where off-scale peaks are expressed as >100:

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<u><math>\alpha</math>-Form</u>		<u><math>\beta</math>-Form</u>			
		<u>Sample I</u>		<u>Sample II</u>	
<u>'d' (Å)</u>	<u>I (%F.S.)</u>	<u>'d'</u>	<u>I (%F.S.)</u>	<u>'d'</u>	<u>I (%F.S.)</u>
3.2	7	3.18	40		
3.26	34	3.23	58	3.21	29
3.32	25	3.35	35	3.32	18
3.43	60	3.43	35	3.43	16
3.67	28	3.5	5		
3.74	35	3.62	60	3.60	32
3.90	32	3.72	45		
3.98	25	3.8	60	3.78	39
4.22	21	3.87	10		
4.37	7	4.12	>100	4.10	>100
4.47	10	4.23	>100	4.20	>100
4.6	30	4.41	15	4.40	11
4.7	57	4.72	>100	4.72	>100
5.03	26	4.90	20	4.50	16
5.32	48	5.0	55	4.95	35
5.64	7	5.25	>100	5.21	>100
5.82	32	5.4	5		
6.35	6	5.62	23	5.6	18
6.7	12	5.78	25	5.75	15
7.0	>100	6.32	15	6.3	10
7.1	33	7.8	>100	7.7	>100
8.1	10	9.3	20	9.2	14
9.2	30	10.0	40	9.9	29
10.7	35				
13.8	20				
18.9	>100				

Note that the peak intensities may change subject to variation in sample preparation.

The  $\beta$ -form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl] amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid can also be distinguished from the  $\alpha$ -form from which it is made as shown in the following Table:

Table 1

Physical and Processing Properties of Crystalline Forms of [3S-{3 $\alpha$  (Z), 4 $\beta$ }] - 3 - [[(2-Amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino] - 4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic Acid

Property	<u><math>\alpha</math>-Form</u>	<u><math>\beta</math>-Form</u>
Hydration:	Hydrous (7-14% water)	Anhydrous (0-1% water)
Crystallinity:		
Microscopy	birefringent	birefringent
X-ray diffraction	crystalline	crystalline
<sup>1</sup> DSC, peak temperatures:		
exotherm	200°C (decomp.)	238° (decomp) [when crystallized from absolute methanol]
endotherm		228° (decomp) [when crystallized from absolute ethanol]
Morphology	107°C (dehydration) needles or rods	none spiny fused spherulites
Hygroscopicity:		
<sup>2</sup> EMC	0-14%	0-3%
Rate	rapid	slow
Infrared Spectra:	very wide absorption band in the 3000-3600 cm <sup>-1</sup> region (characteristic of water); poorly resolved shoulder on the peak at 1650 cm <sup>-1</sup> (carbonyl region).	narrower band in the 3000-3600 cm <sup>-1</sup> region; well resolved shoulder on the peak at about 1780 cm <sup>-1</sup> .



Table I (continued)

<u>Property</u>	<u><math>\alpha</math>-Form</u>	<u><math>\beta</math>-Form</u>
Density	low	high
Surface Area	high	low
Flowability	poor	good
Intrinsic Dissolution Rate	slow	fast
Solid State Stability	poor	good
Ease of Manufacture (Aseptic Powder Blend)	poor	good

<sup>1</sup>DSC - Differential Scanning Calorimetry<sup>2</sup>EMC - Equilibrium Moisture Content

Because of its increased stability, the  $\beta$ -form of the compound is particularly well suited for use as a pharmaceutical agent. Since [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4R]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy) imino]acetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid is preferably administered parenterally, the medicament can be marketed as a powder for reconstitution to be mixed with sterile water prior to injection. The shelf life of the  $\beta$ -form, because of its enhanced stability, is greater than that of the  $\alpha$ -form, or for that matter simple salts of the compound, thereby permitting more prolonged storage prior to reconstitution, without material decomposition. This is a meaningful advantage of the  $\beta$ -form when utilized commercially.

Although the powder for reconstitution could theoretically contain only the  $\beta$ -form of the compound, it preferably is a dry mixture of the  $\beta$ -form of the compound with a basic material, so that upon reconstitution, the resulting composition represents a true solution having a pH in the desired range of about 4 to about 8. Among the basic materials that can be mixed with the  $\beta$ -form of the compound to yield the desired powder for reconstitution may be mentioned salts of strong bases with weak acids, such as the alkali metal (e.g., sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium dibasic phosphate); aminoacids, such as L-arginine; and amines, such as meglumine. The blend preferably contains about 1.4 to about 2.2 moles of the basic material per mole of the  $\beta$ -form of the compound.

The following Example shows the preparation of a blend of the  $\beta$ -form of the compound with L-arginine:

Example 7

5       A sample of 1 kg of the  $\beta$ -form of  
[3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[ (2-amino-4-thiazolyl) [(1-  
carboxy-1-methylethoxy)imino]acetyl]amino]-4-  
methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid and from  
10       550 to 900 g of L-arginine or 1.4 to 2.2 moles of  
another suitable base is placed in a suitable  
mechanical blender. Processing time is optimized  
to give a homogeneous blend. The blend is  
subdivided and the proper amount dispensed into  
vials and sealed to maintain sterility.

15       To prepare an injectable solution, one gram  
of the blend prepared by the procedure of Example 7  
is dissolved in 24 ml of sterile water for injection.  
About 3.5 ml of the resulting solution is then  
injected intravenously or intramuscularly into a  
patient having a susceptible gram-negative infection.

Claims

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What is claimed is:

1. The crystalline, anhydrous form of [3S-[3 $\alpha$ (Z),4 $\beta$ ]]-3-[[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)[1-carboxy-1-methylethoxy]iminolacetyl]amino]-4-methyl-2-oxo-1-azetidinesulfonic acid.
2. The method of preparing the compound of Claim 1, which comprises dissolving the hydrated crystalline form of the compound in an anhydrous organic solvent and crystallizing the compound of Claim 1 therefrom.
3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the hydrated crystalline form of the compound is converted to a salt and then acidified.
4. The method of Claim 2, wherein the hydrated crystalline form of the compound is converted to a silylated derivative and then hydrolyzed.
5. A dry mixture of the compound of Claim 1 and a basic material.
6. The mixture of Claim 5, wherein the basic material is the salt of a strong base and a weak acid.
7. The mixture of Claim 5, wherein the basic material is an amine.
8. The mixture of Claim 5, wherein the basic material is an aminoacid.
9. The mixture of Claim 5, wherein the basic material is L-arginine.
10. The mixture of Claim 9, wherein about 1.4 to about 2.2 moles of L-arginine are present per mole of the compound of Claim 1.
11. Pharmaceutical composition, containing the compound of Claim 1 and usual carriers, adjuvants and additives.
12. Use of the compound of Claim 1 for producing a pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 11.



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0070024  
Application number

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 3)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
D, X, E	GB - A - 2 071 650 (SQUIBB) (23-09-1981)  * Claim 105; example 103 H; page 4, lines 32,33 *  & PT-A-72 465 (01-02-1981)  -----	1, 11, 12	
			C 07 D 417/12 A 61 K 31/425 (C 07 D 417/12 C 07 D 205/08 C 07 D 277/40)
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 3)
			C 07 D 417/00
			CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS
			X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document
Place of search  VIENNA		Date of completion of the search  11-10-1982	Examiner  BRUS

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